(LIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2588.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1796.

BRUSSELS, *May* 20.

THEY write from Saint Valery that there is brought in there an Engliſh-man named Cannon, his wife, four children, and a ſailor of that nation. They were picked up at ſea on board of an Engliſh galliot, by citizen Lambert, commander of the gun-boat la Foudre. He declared that he left England for the expreſs purpoſe of coming to France and preſenting a piece of light artillery of his invention, proper for the ſervice of both ſea and land, and that he had eſcaped from London with the knowledge of the ſailor who was with him. This man appeared very happy on his arrival in France, but as this might be a new Simon, he is detained until farther explanations. He ſays that he has been ſeveral times in this country, particularly in 1786, when he made trials of his invention at Verſailles, and left France in 1790.

HAGUE, *May* 28.

The preſident Shimmelpennick, yeſterday, after having taken poſſeſſion of his place at the head of the national aſſembly, in a plain but ſuitable ſpeech, ſtated the diſagreeable news which had been communicated to him that morning by the marine committee, viz. that a ſmall diviſion of the fleet which ſailed for Norway had fallen in with an Engliſh ſquadron of 18 ſail. The Dutch diviſion was compoſed of only the frigate Argo, of 36 guns, and the brigs Mercury, the Fly, and the Echo. In conſequence of the great ſuperiority of the enemy, to whom the wind was alſo favourable, the Argo and the Mercury were taken. The Fly and the Echo ran aſhore. Their crews are ſaved, but the winds and the rocks have probably deſtroyed the veſſels.

LEYDEN, *May* 19.

We learn from the Hague, that in the ſitting of yeſterday, the preſident communicated to the national aſſembly, "that the miniſter of the king of Denmark had made known to him the ſenſe which his court entertained of the conduct of ſome Engliſh ſhips of war, carrying off the veſſels of Holland and France from an anchorage on the coaſt of Norway; that his court would make ſerious complaints on this ſubject to the Britiſh miniſter; and that in the mean time a Daniſh ſquadron ſhould be armed, deſtined for the coaſt of his kingdom." The preſident added, that theſe aſſurances were the conſequence of the repreſentations which the committee of foreign affairs had made on the event to the Daniſh miniſter.

STOCKHOLM, *April* 12.

The laſt courier from Finland did not bring as was apprehended, accounts of the commencement of hoſtilities. The Ruſſians were, it is true, in force upon the frontiers, but they had not yet paſſed them, nor had any thing happened to occaſion a rupture. —The frontiers are in a good ſtate of defence, and will be in a ſtill better one on the arrival of a conſiderable number of our troops which have already marched thither. They are working with great diligence in the port of Carlſcroon, to arm the naval force; and yeſterday they were buſy in getting the little fleet of gallies and flat bottomed boats ready for ſailing. The comptroller of the finances has already ſet apart ſix millions for the expences of the war. We flatter ourſelves that if it is neceſſary to engage in war, that there will be the greateſt unanimity among all parties and all ranks of people to defend the honour, the independence and the ſafety of the nation. The public writings, in endeavouring ſtill more to rouſe the public mind, expect the happieſt conſequences from it; there are, however, politicians who are not without their uneaſineſs, and who do not truſt to thoſe appearances; they fear the ſecret manœuvres of Pruſſia will diſconcert or paralize the meaſures of our government againſt her.

May 3. The general baron de Budberg, who has reſided ſome years in this capital, though without a public character, on the part of Ruſſia, is about to return. He ſets out this day. We know not if his departure announces a certain war, but we fear it. It is ſaid that the diſpatches brought by the laſt courier from Peterſburg were not ſo pacific as had been ſuppoſed. The court of Stockholm, however, takes ſuch ſteps as manifeſts a deſire of preſerving peace. Notice has been given to the miniſters of ſeveral courts, that the feeble ſtate of the king's health may yet for ſome time defer his marriage.

MENTZ, *May* 16.

The paſſage of the river Nahe, near Creutnach, is ſecured by numerous batteries.

The Imperial engineers have made formidable intrenchments near the foreſt of Weſterwalde.

All the troops are marching for the Lower Rhine, where every thing wears a ſerious aſpect.

ROME, *May* 1.

When the news of the different victories of the republicans arrived here, and that the king of Sardinia, for the preſervation of his ſtates, had aſked peace under the mediation of the court of Spain, the pope immediately ordered public prayers for obtaining from Heaven a general pacification, the preſſing want of which is every where felt. He convoked the ſacred college, many members of which are agents to the different courts, and his holineſs pronounced a diſcourſe full of energy and devotion.

This city has never been in a more critical ſituation, it is threatened with the laſt misfortunes if peace is not reſtored to Italy. The price of proviſions continues to riſe daily, the induſtrious citizens of the community are without employment, the briſk commerce which was carried on in the eccleſiaſtical ſtate is abſolutely ruined, it hath been ſo illy protected that the merchants have loſt all confidence; the aſſignats and notes of the holy father are multiplied and fall in value daily, gold and ſilver have abſolutely diſappeared, the braſs money is alſo feared and ſelling from 12 to 15 for 100. To remedy the ſcarcity of a circulating medium, government has frequently forbid, and again permitted the ſale of ſilver, the conſequence of thoſe meaſures has been uniformly to increaſe the evil. The Apoſtolic chamber, in order to reſtrain the diſcontented, continues to purchaſe corn at a fixed price, and ruin themſelves in ruining the proprietors, who cannot diſpoſe of their proviſions advantageouſly.

The rheocratic government of Rome is the worſt of all, and that city will be entirely ruined if ſome happy event does not put an end to our misfortunes.

RATISBON, *May* 16.

It is certain that the king of Pruſſia has marched a body of troops to the Rhine, compoſed of 30,000 men, which will be joined to 15,000 Hanoverian and 5000 Brunſwick troops, for covering the country of the landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel. This army is in the mean-time to oppoſe all its force againſt the military execution which has been threatened to ſeveral members of the empire, for having made a ſeparate peace with the French republic, and not having furniſh their contingent of men, nor paid the Roman months.

GENOA, *May* 6.

It is expected here that the troops of the French republic will in the continuation of their victories capture Pavia and Milan. In the laſt city, we are aſſured—1ſt. That the general diſcontent is at its height —2dly. though drained by the exceſſive contributions which the Auſtrians impoſe for aſſiſting the expences of the war, the abbies have been charged with contributing beyond the overplus of ten years of their revenues, under pain of execution if not paid within eight days; and the religious will not be allowed any penſion. The inhabitants, without diſtinction of age or of rank, are ſubjected to a capitation of three livres each, and to three fourths per cent. on the value of their property, moveable or immoveable, at the time of ſuch a ſcarcity that they can no longer procure to themſelves either bread or meat with money.

The Gazettes announce that general Beaulieu has ſtill 42,000 men under his command, including 7000 cavalry. We doubt the truth of this ſtatement. Perhaps they add to the number of the Auſtrian army the 15,000 men that the king of Naples ſhould ſend for his contingent; but theſe Neapolitan troops, without experience, like thoſe of the pope, cannot be of any great ſervice.

May 23. The canton of Berne has ordered all the French emigrants to leave their territory.

In Corſica, the inſurgents have taken Ajaccio, and on the fort is diſplayed the tri-coloured flag. They have found a plenty of ammunition, and are in a ſtate of defence till they can have ſuccours from the French. The viceroy of Baſtia was marching to attack the inſurgents, but they had intercepted his proviſions. Zamplino has the chief command among them.

The letter of 21ſt of May, directed to general Jourdan, and ſent by the major Schonai.

Monſieur, the general,

The archduke Charles, commander in chief of the Imperial and royal army of the Lower Rhine, and that of the empire, has notified me, that whatever deſire his Imperial majeſty might have to ſpare ſuffering humanity, the calamities of a new campaign, the unfavourable diſpoſition of the French directory obliges him to ſuppreſs all hopes of peace, and to take arms again to end a diſtreſſing war, which is contrary to his inclination. In conſequence I have the honour to notify you that the bearer of this meſſage has orders to remain with you till the expiration of ten days, to be reckoned from his arrival at your advanced poſts, and that from that time the conditions of the armiſtice, and the ſuſpenſion of arms will ceaſe. You will be ſo kind as to inform me of the arrival of this officer, and of the receiving of this notification.

BARON DE KRAY.

In conſequence of this notification general Jourdan ordered every diſpoſition to be made for the opening of the campaign on the 23d.

COLOGNE, *May* 27.

The camp near Bruhl will remain there to obſerve the Auſtrians encamped on the Sieg.

The motion of the troops in this quarter is not very conſiderable; but there is the utmoſt activity diſplayed on the ſide of Coblentz, and on the Hundſpruck. A flotilla is equipping on the Moſelle, conſiſting of bomb-ketches, fireſhips and gun boats, which are to be launched as ſoon as circumſtances ſhall require it. Sails, rigging and anchors, have been put in requiſition.

The camp at Wildg, commanded by general Grenier, was raiſed this morning; the troops are under marching orders to Andernach.

The general in chief, Jourdan, left this place at an early hour yeſterday; he was followed this morning by general Ernouf, and all the ſtaff of the army of the Sambre and the Meuſe. Head quarters are removed to Munſter Maynfeld, beyond the Moſelle.

All the boatmen of the Lower Rhine have received orders to leave this place.

VENICE, *May* 2.

There is no government which is better formed than Venice, by events which are about to take place in foreign countries. The public miniſters for this purpoſe employ ſecret agents. This policy has contributed to their preſervation: for by this means they have been frequently appriſed of dangers which threatened them. As ſoon as the return of the count de Lille, was known, it was not doubted but that the invaſion of Lombardy was at hand; and it was thought that the Venetian government would not leave a pretext to the French to enter their territories. It is probable and it is even announced that the greater part of the emigrants are to be ſent away.

The principal object of the government under preſent circumſtances is to maintain good order and tranquillity on the continent, where there is much diſcontent; for this purpoſe a providore general extraordinary will be appointed, whoſe authority will be very extenſive, and who will be authoriſed to take any meaſures which circumſtances may demand, without conſulting any other tribunal. He will reſide at Verona. It is ſuppoſed that the choice will fall upon S. C. Zachara Valareſſo.

The Venetian government is the friend of France; becauſe its independence, nay its very exiſtence, depends upon the ſucceſs of that republic, but the Venetian noblemen are not nor can they be friends to French principles.

FLORENCE, *May* 1.

We are not without uneaſineſs here reſpecting the ſucceſs of the French, we fear they will not reſpect the neutrality of the grand duke if they can give the law to Italy. We know that the perſons who are at preſent at the head of the government of France, diſapprove of the treaty of peace concluded at Tuſcany, which is ſo advantageous to the Engliſh. We recollect that the French had formed the deſign of an expedition againſt Leghorn for the purpoſe of ſhutting up that port againſt their enemy, and of poſſeſſing themſelves of the immenſe property which the Engliſh have there.

The Engliſh have acted upon the principle of taking the property of their enemies wherever they could find it, without reſpecting the neutrality and the territory of the other powers. We hope the French will not adopt the ſame principle.

The new governor of Leghorn, a penſionary of the court of Naples, which he has long ſerved, ſhews a decided partiality for the Engliſh. He lately ſuffered them to take a French privateer under the cannon of the place, although he had promiſed to protect it, and not to ſuffer the territory of the grand duke to be violated. The French will doubtleſs ſpeedily demand a prompt reſtitution. It is even ſaid they have already defired the grand duke to ſhut this port againſt the Engliſh veſſels of war.

PARIS, *May* 19.

Thurior, ex-member of the late convention, and commiſſioner of the executive directory at Rheims, has been diſmiſſed, and has ſince fled.

Pache, who was mayor of Paris on the 31ſt of May, and now ſtands charged with being an accomplice in the late conſpiracy, has been arreſted; and the night before laſt, the members of a ſociety of *exclusives patriotes* were taken into cuſtody in the ſtreet Guerin-Boiſſeau.

Charles Villambre, a native of Toul, and a military man, convicted of emigration, and of being an ac-

complices in the late conſpiracy, has been condemned to death by the criminal tribunal, and executed in the place de Grève.

Drouet has publiſhed an addreſs to the legiſlative body, in juſtification of his principles and conduct, which affords ſtrong proofs againſt his pretended innocence; as in this publication the doctrine and maxims of the conſpirators are openly avowed and defended by him.

Some attempts having been made to carry off the conſpirators from the Abbaye priſon, it is determined to tranſfer them to the temple.

Dannou is this day to make the report of the commiſſion relative to Drouet's conſpiracy.

BELFAST, *May* 30.

For ſeveral days paſt there exiſted ſome animoſities between the two corps quartered here, ariſing, as we underſtood, from trivial cauſes. It grew, however, yeſterday, into a ſerious affair, and the Ray Fencibles and Limerick militia were on the point of coming to a general engagement. Some ſkirmiſhing had already taken place, when the timely interference of the officers on both ſides, prevented any further hoſtility. Our worthy chief magiſtrate on this, as on former occaſions, evinced his anxious deſire to preſerve the tranquillity of the town. The Limerick militia marched for Londonderry at day break this morning.

LONDON, *May* 23.

The examination of Drouet is carrying on before the commiſſion of ſeven. Paris is not yet tranquil, the partiſans of the conſpiracy ſtill entertaining ſome hopes of carrying their plan into effect.

The duke of Parma, alarmed at the rapid progreſs of the French, has ſolicited and obtained a ceſſation of arms, but on conditions the moſt humiliating to himſelf.

A number of French troops, it appears, have been detached from the army of the Rhine to Italy; while the emigrant corps under the prince of Conde have been augmented to 15,000 men by the acceſſion of a conſiderable body of French deſerters.

General Delas, the commander of an Imperial corps in the Briſgau, is gone to Italy, and has been ſucceeded by general Furſtenberg.

A letter from Elſineur, of the 14th inſt. announces a declartion of war by the dey of Algiers againſt Denmark.

May 24. Peace is ſaid, by the Pariſian Journaliſts, to be negotiating in favour of all the ſtates of Italy, excepting thoſe belonging to the houſe of Auſtria. It appears that even the Pope will not be excepted.

The treaty with the king of Naples is already advanced. One of his agents is arrived at Paris, to treat with the Directory.

When the treaty concluded with the king of Sardinia was ſubmitted to the council of five hundred, ſome of the members remarked, that the terms were too degrading for a conquered prince, who ſubmitted to the terms impoſed on him, and who was certainly entitled to that reſpect which is ever due to misfortune.

In the ſitting of the 19th inſt. a report of the celebrated Abbè Sieyes was read to the council, containing the ſtrongeſt threats againſt England, and exhorting the government to turn the whole force of the republic, and to direct the whole weight of their vengeance againſt her.

May 30 A letter from the Hague, of the 18th inſt. ſays, that the committee of union having communicated to the national aſſembly the contents of a note from general Bournonville, in which he inſiſts, that a commander in chief of the army of the ſtate ſhall be appointed without delay, the aſſembly nominated general Bournonville to that office, and inveſted him with full power.

The louis d'or ſold at Paris, on the 18th inſt. for the enormous price of 8400 livres in aſſignats; and reſcripts or promiſes of mandates, then bore a diſcount of 88 per cent.

At the cloſe of the poll for Weſtminſter, on Friday, Mr Fox and Horne Tooke addreſſed the mob, in pretty long ſpeeches:—that of the former gentleman was the moſt inflammatory we ever heard. He ſaid (among other ſtrong things) that he remembered but two wars in which this country has been engaged—the one directed againſt the liberty of America, the other againſt the liberty of France—both cauſed by the deſpotic principles of the exiſting governments—that the preſent war was nothing more honeſt than a combination of deſpots to overturn the liberties of Europe.—That a conſtitution was good, exactly in proportion to the ſhare that the people had in the government of the country—that the ſovereignty was in the people.

He cautioned the people againſt entertaining the fantaſtic notion—that an exiſting conſtitution might not be deſtroyed.

He ſpoke of Mr. H. Tooke, as a gentleman whom he reſpected, and whom he conſidered as the moſt injured and perſecuted man alive; this ſpeech might be called a canvaſs for Mr. Tooke.

Mr. H. Tooke ſaid, that he would not continue a candidate, if he conceived, that by ſo doing, he would endanger Mr. Fox's election. He agreed in every ſingle ſentiment that Mr. Fox had uttered.

Is there not then a coalition in principles avowed between Mr. Fox and the chief of the correſponding ſociety.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, April 29, 1796.

I give you an abſtract of a letter, dated Alicant, April 10.

"On the 10th inſtant, an American brig came in three days from Algiers to this place; reports, that the Moors had juſt carried 9 Daniſh veſſels into that port, they were all loaded, one had ſicilly aſh for London, ſome others wine and brandy. The ground of this unexpected hoſtility ſeems to be this:—Some time ago, a Dane, bringing 300 Moors from Conſtantinople going to Algiers, was ſtopped by a Tuſcan man of war, and carried into Naples, where the Moors are detained. The dey of Algiers makes Denmark anſwerable for them; and, we underſtand, that he has intimated to the Daniſh conſul that they muſt be returned within a limitted time; that if they were, he would continue a friend to Denmark, and releaſe the veſſels detained, and if they were not, they would be ſold and their crews made ſlaves, the Daniſh flag declared enemy, and the conſul turned out of Algiers.

"As it is ſome time ſince the conſul has been writing for compromiſing the matter at Naples, it may be hoped he will be able to pacify the dey, in which caſe the prizes would be reſtored.

"This intelligence may be depended upon, but however, it is not improbable that you may, 'ere this reaches, be informed of this circumſtance."

The American treaty with the Algerines, it ſeems, is in great forwardneſs, and the captives expected to depart daily from Algiers. Mr. Donaldſon, it was likely, would be able to accommodate matters on a permanent footing with the regency of Tunis and Tripoli—and when this takes place, the Americans will have nothing more to apprehend from the Barbary powers.

June 4. A letter from Gibraltar, dated May 8, ſays "Laſt night an expreſs arrived here from Mr. Duff, in Cadiz, with information that 6 Spaniſh ſhips of the line had ſailed from thence ſuppoſed for St. Domingo, and that 7 ſail more were expected to ſail hourly, and it was reported that the French were to ſail under their protection. Admiral Mann was ſtill off Cadiz."

The ſtorm of Monday has been productive of much damage on the ſea coaſts of France in the channel. The mouth of the Seine is covered with wrecks. Nor are the advices from Flanders leſs deplorable: In the Scheld ſeveral ſhipping are loſt, and in the road of Fluſhing they talk of a Dutch man of war being loſt.

BOSTON, *Auguſt* 1.

LATEST FROM LONDON.

Yeſterday arrived ſhip Concord, captain Colley, 56 days from the Downs.

Capt. Colley left London the 28th of May, and the Downs the 2d of June. While he lay there, he experienced a ſevere gale of wind, which did conſiderable damage to the ſhipping there; among others, the ſhip Fair American, belonging to New-York, with her whole cargo on board, and ready for ſea, was driven on ſhore and loſt. She had about 40 paſſengers on board, 18 only of which were ſaved, with part of the crew; the captain was on ſhore. Several Engliſh veſſels were alſo driven on ſhore. A brig from Boſton, captain Cole, bound for Cowes, put into the Downs the day after the gale, which happened the 30th of May. We have not yet received any papers, and by the captain we learn nothing new.

A letter from Port-au Prince, of July 1, ſays, "we are informed by way of St. Thomas's that general marquis de Bouille has taken poſſeſſion of the iſland of St. Euſtatia, with a regiment of emigrants, in the name of the king of Great-Britain."

From Grenada, July 5.

Captain Stevens informs, that the Engliſh are in full poſſeſſion of Grenada, and that 47 of the French inhabitants who had ſworn allegiance to his Britannic majeſty, at the time of its former capitulation, were taken up, tried and condemned, 14 of which were executed on the 2d inſtant, among which was one ſecond in command, who met his fate with the greateſt fortitude. The remaining 33 were to be executed the Saturday following (9th inſtant.)

ALBANY, *July* 29.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Oſwego, to his friend in this city, dated July 14.

"This day has been a great day to us. The Britiſh garriſon marched out, and gave poſſeſſion of the poſt of Oſwego to the American troops, who marched in with two field pieces, planted the ſtandard of the United States on the ramparts of the fort, and fired a ſalute of 15 cannon. Our troops were then drawn up in the centre of the fort. Mr. M'Clallen had the management of the field pieces.—We partook of a refreſhment at the room of the late Britiſh commandant, which ours now occupies.—The Britiſh officers behaved with great politeneſs on the occaſion.—Captain Clark, the commanding officer, has left us a fine garden.—Mr. Glen will ſail for Niagara, in company with the late garriſon, having chartered a veſſel for that purpoſe."

ANNAPOLIS, Auguſt 18.

Extract of a letter from Newbury-Port, to a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated Auguſt 1.

"For theſe three weeks paſt we have been alarmed with the appearance of a fever ſomething ſimilar to that which was ſo fatal to the inhabitants of Philadelphia. Though in no one inſtance can we trace its having communicated by infection from one perſon to another; it was confined to a neighbourhood in Water-ſtreet; it is the general received opinion that it took its riſe from a ſtench proceeding from a quantity of entrails of fiſh which were thrown into the dock, and laid there until they were in a ſtate of putrefaction. Five perſons died from one family, and four others from the neighbouring families; the fifth has been removed, and the fever has ſubſided.—The ſeaſon is to all appearance equal to any ever known in this part of the Union."

Buonaparte, commander in chief of the army of Italy, to his brethren in arms.

Head quarters, Cheraſco, April 26.

"SOLDIERS,

"You have in a fortnight gained ſix victories, taken 21 ſtand of colours, 70 pieces of cannon, ſeveral ſtrong places, conquered the richeſt part of Piedmont; you have made 15,000 priſoners, and killed or wounded more than 10,000 men.

"You had hitherto fought only ſterile rocks, rendered illuſtrious by your courage, but uſeleſs to the country; you have equalled by your ſervices the victorious army of Holland and the Rhine. Deprived of every thing, you have ſupplied every thing; you have won battles without cannon, made forced marches without ſhoes, watched without brandy, and often without bread. The republican phalanxes, the ſoldiers of liberty were alone capable of ſuffering what you have ſuffered.

"Thanks be to you, ſoldiers; the grateful country will, in part be indebted to you for her proſperity; and if when victors at Toulon, you predicted the immortal campaign of 1794, your preſent victories will be the preſages of more brilliant victories. The two armies which attacked you with audacity fly diſheartened before you. Men who ſmiled at your miſery and rejoiced in thought at the idea of the triumphs of your enemies, are confounded and appalled: But it muſt not, ſoldiers, be concealed from you, that you have done nothing, ſince ſomething remains yet to be done. Neither Turin nor Milan are in your power. The aſhes of the conquerors of the Tarquins are ſtill diſgraced by the aſſaſſins of Baſſeville. At the commencement of the campaign you were deſtitute of every thing; now you are amply provided; the magazines taken from your enemies are numerous, the artillery for the field and for beſieging is arrived.

"Soldiers, the country has a right to expect great things from you; juſtify her expectations.

"The greateſt obſtacles are undoubtedly overcome, but you have ſtill battles to fight, cities to take, rivers to paſs. Is there one among you whoſe courage is diminiſhed? Is there one who would prefer returning to the ſummits of the Alps and the Appennines? No, there is not one amongſt the conquerors of Montenotte, Milleſimo, Dego, Mondovi. All burn with the deſire of extending the glory of the French. All wiſh to humble the proud kings who dare to meditate putting us again in chains; all wiſh to dictate a peace that ſhall be glorious and ſhall indemnify the country for the immenſe ſacrifices which ſhe has made; all of you burn with a deſire to ſay on your return to your home I belonged to the victorious army of Italy.

"Friends, I promiſe this conqueſt to you; but there is one condition which you muſt ſwear to fulfil, it is to reſpect the people whom you deliver, to repreſs the horrible pillage which ſome wretches, inſtigated by our enemies, had practiſed; unleſs you do this you will be no longer the friends but the ſcourges of the human race: you will no longer form the honour of the French people; they will diſavow you; your victories, your ſucceſſes, the blood of brethren who died in battle, all, even honour and glory will be loſt. With reſpect to myſelf, to the generals who poſſeſs your confidence, we ſhall bluſh to command an army without diſcipline, and who admit no other law than that of force.

"People of Italy, the French army comes to break your chains; the French people are the friends of all people; come with confidence to them—your property, religion, and cuſtoms ſhall be reſpected.

"We make war as generous enemies; and wiſh only to make war againſt the tyrants who oppreſs you.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE."

ARMY OF THE RHINE AND MOSELLE.

May 18.

Deſertion is very great among the Auſtrian troops. Scarce a day paſſes that from twelve to twenty do not arrive within the compaſs of a brigade. In general they appear but little attached to the cauſe of the emperor; whether it is on account of their great fatigue, their little ſucceſs, or the fear of a new campaign, or rather a continuation of the war with the Turks. Whatever the cauſe may be, it concerns us but little; but if their forces are thus diminiſhed, we ſhall ſoon force them to an honourable peace.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office at Chaptico, if not taken up by the firſt day of October next, they will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office as dead letters.

MR. LANCELOT CHUNN, ſen. near Newport, Charles county.
Mr. George Sweeney, 2 letters.
Mr. Francis Noble, St. Mary's county.
Doctor Samuel Debutts, St. Mary's county, Maryland.
Mr. Benjamin Reeder, care of Peregrine Bond, near Chaptico, St. Mary's county.
Mr. Wilfred Neale, Eſq; Chaptico, St. Mary's county.
Mr. Drayden Reeder, St. Mary's county, Maryland, near Chaptico.

1st 7br

NOTICE.

WE ſhall make application to Anne-Arundel county court, at their next September term, for a commiſſion to mark and bound part of a tract of land, lying in the county aforeſaid, called DUVALL'S RANGE.

1st 7br

ANNE MACCAULEY.
JOSHUA LACKLIN.

Auguſt 15, 1796.

In virtue of the power veſted in me by the honourable chancellor of Maryland, for the diſpoſal of the reſidue of the real eſtate belonging to the late EDWARD DIGGES, of Saint-Mary's county, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the premiſes, on Thurſday the 15th day of September next, if fair, if not the firſt fair day, on a credit of two equal annual payments, the purchaſer paſſing bond with approved ſecurity, bearing intereſt from the day of ſale.

A TRACT of land on Great Pipe creek, in Frederick county, containing, by a late accurate ſurvey, 3544 acres; this land lays adjacent to the ſeat and merchant mill of Col. NORMAND BAYER; it is level, of an excellent quality for farming, and all covered with wood; its ſituation is very advantageous, being in the vicinity of ſeveral valuable merchant mills, and in the heart of a fine farming country. A plot of the land will be ſhewn, and attendance given on the day of ſale, by

BERNARD O'NEILL, Adminiſtrator de bonis non of EDWARD DIGGES.

Montgomery county, Aug. 8, 1796.

In CHANCERY, Auguſt 8, 1796.

William Somerville } *againſt* } *Thomas Wherrett.*

THE complainant applies for a decree for recording an indenture, executed by THOMAS WHERRETT, on the 26th day of November, ſeventeen hundred and ninety-three, for conveying unto WILLIAM SOMERVILLE, and his heirs, one half of a grift-mill, and a parcel of land adjoining thereto, lying and being in St. Mary's county; the bill ſtates, that the ſaid Thomas Wherrett hath departed this ſtate to parts unknown; it is adjudged and ordered that the complainant cauſe a copy of this order to be inſerted, at leaſt three weeks ſucceſſively, in the Maryland Gazette, before the tenth day of September next, to the intent that the ſaid Thomas Wherrett, if he be now alive, or his heirs, or legal repreſentatives, or any other perſon intereſted, may have notice of the complainant's application, and be warned to appear here, on or before the firſt Tueſday in November next, to ſhew cauſe wherefore a decree as prayed ſhould not be paſſed.

Teſt. SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the creditors of Captain JONATHAN MORRIS, late of Frederick county, an inſolvent debtor, that they bring in their claims againſt him, regularly authenticated, on or before the 20th day of September next, in order that a dividend may be made of the money in hand.

P. MANTZ, Truſtee.

Frederick-town, Aug. 3, 1796.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Charles county, near Newport, a likely black negro man named OSTEN, about thirty years old, five feet nine or ten inches high; it is probable he will puſh to George-town, he is acquainted with almoſt every negro and free mulatto of that town, he is likewiſe well acquainted with the free mulattoes and negroes of Charles and St. Mary's counties; he has a wife at Mr. Johnſon's, on Patuxent, near the Queen Tree, is a great chewer of tobacco, and frequently takes ſnuff, has lately ſhaved the crown of his head; there is a very perceivable difference in the ſize of his legs, the largeſt is full of large lumps in his ham, which may be diſcovered upon the ſlighteſt examination; if his legs are examined there needs no further deſcription of his perſon. Whoever brings him home ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable expences paid.

BENEDICT BOARMAN.

Auguſt 8, 1796.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Sunday morning the 7th inſtant, a remarkable black negro lad named TIM, ſince called himſelf JAMES, and will no doubt change his name to evade detection: is about nineteen or twenty years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, when ſpoken to has a ſide look of attention, well made, likely, artful and compliaſant; a dimple in his chin, and large white teeth; was ſeen going to Annapolis from Baltimore, dreſſed in a ſhort brown outſide jacket, with ſleeves and no lining, and linen trouſers. He took with him many other articles of wearing apparel, conſiſting of ſhirts, a dark blue cloth coat, ſtriped cotton ſtockings, &c. and it is probable he will change his dreſs; he was raiſed in Annapolis by Benjamin Ogle, Eſq; who has ſtill his father and mother, the one a cook, the other his head waiter. Whoever ſecures ſaid negro, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have him again, ſhall have the above reward.

JOHN ROBT. HOLLIDAY.

Epſom, 9 miles from Baltimore, Aug. 13, 1796.

NOTICE.

ALL thoſe who have demands againſt the eſtate of Doctor MICHAEL PUE, late of Baltimore county, deceaſed, are requeſted to appear at the dwelling plantation of the ſubſcriber, on Elk-Ridge, in Anne Arundel county, on the nineteenth day of September next enſuing the date hereof, with their claims legally authenticated, when a dividend will be made among the creditors, purſuant to an act of aſſembly in ſuch caſe made and provided.

MARY PUE, Adminiſtratrix of MICHAEL PUE, deceaſed.

Anne-Arundel county, July 19, 1796.

Will be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Saturday the 20th of Auguſt next, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon, on the premiſes,

ONE undivided half of the ſloop HOPE, as ſhe now lays in the Dock, being a part of the eſtate of captain JOHN STEUART, late of the city of Annapolis, deceaſed, ſhe is a ſquare ſtern'd veſſel, built at Weſt river in the year 1784, burthen thirty-three tuns, in good repair. She may be viewed on application to captain JOHN SANDS, who owns the other half. The terms will be made known at the time and place of ſale.

MARGARET STEUART, Executrix;
ROBERT DENNY, Executor.

Annapolis, July 26, 1796.

Patowmack Company.

THE Stockholders in the additional capital are hereby required to pay to WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, treaſurer, at Alexandria, twenty per cent. on the amount of each ſhare by them held, on or before the firſt day of September next.

JOHN FITZGERALD, Preſident,
GEORGE GILPIN,
JAMES KEITH,
JOHN TEMPLEMAN,
TOBIAS LEAR, } Directors.

A general meeting of the old and new ſtockholders will be held at the houſe of JOHN WISE, in Alexandria, on the firſt Monday in Auguſt next, to begin at ten o'clock in the morning.

Alexandria, July 5, 1796.

Annapolis, Auguſt 2, 1796.

ON the firſt Monday in September next, an election will be held for two electors, for the purpoſe of chooſing the ſenate for the ſtate of Maryland.

And on the firſt Monday in October next an election will be held for four delegates to repreſent Anne-Arundel county in the general aſſembly; and one member to repreſent the ſecond diſtrict in the congreſs of the United States.

And on the ſecond Wedneſday in November, an election will be held for one elector, to elect the preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Two Dollars Reward.

RAN away from George-town, without any provocation, on Tueſday morning the 26th of July, 1796, an apprentice lad named WILLIAM KNOWLES, by trade a cabinet-maker, about five feet five or ſix inches high, round ſhoulders, down look, and knock-kneed; had on a dark coloured coat, nankeen overalls and jacket, and other things rather tedious to mention; he is a very artful fellow, as he has been accuſtomed to running away, and will perſiſt in a lie if attacked. Whoever ſecures ſaid fellow in any gaol, ſo that we get him again, ſhall receive the above reward. All perſons are forewarned harbouring ſaid ungrateful fellow at their peril.

MIDDLETON and KING.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed he will make for Baltimore, as he was formerly a ſailor, and take ſhipping.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be ſold at this office, price three eighths of a dollar,

REFLECTIONS

On the propoſition to communicate, by a navigable canal, the waters of Cheſapeake with thoſe of Delaware Bay,

Addreſſed

To the CITIZENS of MARYLAND.

HAVING experienced for ſome years paſt the many evils and inconveniencies that ariſe from my ſervants carrying off all the choiceſt and beſt fruit of the VINEYARD, under the pretence that they are allowed the privilege of ſo doing, I now expreſsly and openly forbid it, they have no right to ſell any thing of that kind without my leave in writing. Men of virtuous principles will take notice of this advertiſement, others will regard nothing but what the law ordains. I am determined to prevent it, if neceſſary, by legal proſecution, but I hope, after this public notice nothing of that ſort will be requiſite.

J. HALL.

July 20, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to prefer a petition to Prince-George's county court, the next September term, for a commiſſion to prove and perpetuate the boundaries and line trees of a tract of land called MOUNT CALVERT MANOR, lying in the aforeſaid county, agreeably to act of aſſembly in that caſe made and provided.

WILLIAM N. DORSETT.

July 14, 1796.

WANTED,

A FEW thouſand CHESNUT RAILS, for which a good price will be given. Apply to the Printers.

tf

An APPRENTICE

Wanted at this Office.

Agreeably to a decree of the court of chancery will be EXPOSED to SALE, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tueſday the 23d day of Auguſt, inſtant, at 10 o'clock,

THE dwelling HOUSE and LOT, and ſome Houſehold Goods, belonging to the eſtate of WILLIAM HARBIN, deceaſed. The ſale will be on the premiſes, and the terms notified at the ſale.

BURTON WHETCROFT, Truſtee.

THIS is to give notice, That all perſons who have claims againſt the eſtate of THOMAS TALBOTT, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in, legally authenticated, and all thoſe who are in any manner indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make payment to the executrix hereof.

ELIZABETH TALBOTT.

Auguſt 9, 1796.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of CHRISTOPHER RICHMOND, Eſquire, late of the city of Waſhington, are deſired to make immediate payment, and all thoſe who have any claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in, legally authenticated.

JOHN DAVIDSON, } Executors.
R. B. LATIMER. }

Annapolis, Auguſt 11, 1796.

NOTICE.

I SHALL attend at Mr. WHARFE's tavern, in Annapolis, on the 19th day of September next, at ELK-RIDGE LANDING on the 21ſt, at the CITY of WASHINGTON on the 30th, and all other times in the month of September at my office in Upper Marlborough, for the purpoſe of receiving the taxes on carriages, and iſſuing licences to retailers of wines and foreign diſtilled ſpirituous liquors, agreeably to the laws of congreſs.

RICHARD MARSHALL, Collector of the revenue of Prince-George's and Anne-Arundel counties.

Auguſt 10, 1796.

TAKEN up as a ſtray by the ſubſcriber, living on Herring Bay, a ſmall black MARE, about 13 hands high, 10 years old, with a hanging main and ſwitch tail, and has no perceivable brand. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

EDWARD JOURNEY.

June 25, 1796.

FERRY BOATS.

THE ſubſcribers beg leave to inform the public in general, that they have built two large convenient FERRY BOATS, for the conveyance of gentlemen and their horſes and carriages, &c. THOMAS TUCKER, on Weſt river, in Anne-Arundel county, runs to Kent Iſland and Talbot county, on the Eaſtern ſhore; WILLIAM W. HADAWAY, on the bay ſide, in Talbot county, oppoſite to Weſt river, runs to Weſt river and there about. As this is by far the moſt convenient rout from the Federal city or Alexandria to Eaſton, Cambridge, or any of the adjacent towns or counties on the Eaſtern ſhore, and will be attended with much leſs expence than any other paſſage to the before-mentioned places, we are determined to pay the greateſt attention, in order to give every ſatisfaction in our power to thoſe that will pleaſe to favour us with their cuſtom.

THOMAS TUCKER,
WILLIAM W. HADAWAY.

June 22, 1796.

NOTICE.

THE Commiſſioners appointed by act of aſſembly to receive ſubſcriptions to the Bank of Baltimore, &c. give notice to ſubſcribers, that attendance will be given by ſaid commiſſioners on Monday the 29th day of Auguſt, and on the two following days (during bank hours) at the Bank of Maryland, and Office of Diſcount and Depoſit, in Baltimore-town, for the purpoſe of receiving, in gold or ſilver, one ſixth part of each perſons ſubſcription, or whatever further part the ſubſcribers may think proper to advance.

Any perſon neglecting to pay his ſaid one ſixth part at the time and places above mentioned, will forfeit all right and title to his ſubſcription, in conformity to the act of aſſembly for eſtabliſhing this Bank.

N. B. As ſoon as the returns from the different counties in the ſtate are received, an alphabetical liſt of the ſtockholders will be publiſhed.

Baltimore, June 16, 1796.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in South river neck, a negro man named GEORGE, about twenty-nine or thirty years of age, five feet ten inches high, large featured, eſpecially the feet, a remarkable good ſet of teeth, with a ſimple ſmiling countenance when ſpoken to; had on and took with him two oſnabrig ſhirts, two white ditto, one pair trouſers, one black coat, and red jacket; he has relations in and near Baltimore-town, and has once been to Philadelphia, it is therefore preſumed he will make that way; it is probable, if apprehended, he may ſay he belongs to the eſtate of JAMES MAYO, of ſaid county, having formerly lived in that family. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid runaway in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive SIX DOLLARS, and if brought home all reaſonable charges.

RICHARD BATTEE.

Anne-Arundel county, June 22, 1796.

STATE of MARYLAND.

An ACT for NATURALIZATION,

Paſſed July Seſſion, 1779.

WHEREAS the increaſe of people is a means to advance the wealth and ſtrength of this ſtate: And whereas many foreigners from the lenity of our government, the ſecurity afforded by our conſtitution and laws to civil and religious liberty, the mildneſs of our climate, the fertility of our ſoil, and the advantages of our commerce, may be induced to come and ſettle in this ſtate, if they were made partakers of the advantages and privileges which the natural born ſubjects of this ſtate do enjoy;

Be it therefore enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland, That every perſon who ſhall hereafter come into this ſtate, from any nation, kingdom or ſtate, and ſhall, before the governor and the council, or before the general court, or any one of the judges thereof, or before any county court of this ſtate, repeat and ſubſcribe a declaration of his belief in the Chriſtian religion, and take, repeat and ſubſcribe, the following oath, or affirmation, if a Quaker, Menoniſt or Tunker, to wit: "I, A. B. do ſwear, or affirm, that I will "hereafter become a ſubject to the ſtate of Maryland, "and will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the "ſaid ſtate, and that I do not hold myſelf bound to "yield any allegiance or obedience to any king or "prince, or any other ſtate or government" (which ſaid oath or affirmation, and ſubſcription aforeſaid, reſpectively, the governor and the council, the general court, or any one judge thereof, or any county court, are hereby empowered to adminiſter and take) ſhall, thereupon and thereafter, be deemed, adjudged and taken, to be a natural born ſubject of this ſtate, and ſhall be thenceforth entitled to all the immunities, rights and privileges, of a natural born ſubject of this ſtate; provided, that no perſon who ſhall become a natural born ſubject of this ſtate, by virtue of this act, ſhall be appointed to any civil office, or eligible as governor, member of the council or general aſſembly, or as a delegate to congreſs, unleſs ſuch perſon ſhall have reſided within this ſtate ſeven years previous to ſuch election or appointment, and ſhall have the property and eſtate required by the conſtitution and form of government, to execute any of the ſaid offices reſpectively.

And be it enacted, That the clerk of the council ſhall, before the ſeſſion of every general court, return a liſt of the names of the perſons who ſhall take and ſubſcribe the ſaid oath or affirmation, and make the ſaid declaration reſpectively, before the governor and the council, and the time when taken and made, to the clerk of the general court, to be entered by him among the minutes of the ſaid court; and any judge of the general court, adminiſtering and taking the ſaid oath or affirmation, ſhall return, to the next general court, a liſt of the names of the perſons who ſhall take and ſubſcribe the ſaid oath or affirmation, and make the ſaid declaration reſpectively, before him, and the time when taken and made, to the clerk of the general court, to be entered by him among the minutes of the ſaid court.

And be it enacted, That a certificate, by the clerk of the council or by any judge of the general court, or by the clerk of the general or any county court, of any perſon's having taken and ſubſcribed the ſaid oath or affirmation, and having made and ſubſcribed the ſaid declaration; or a certificate, by the clerk of the general court, that it appears by the return of any judge of the ſaid court, entered among the minutes, of any perſon's having taken and ſubſcribed the ſaid oath or affirmation, and having made and ſubſcribed the ſaid declaration, ſhall be deemed and taken to be a ſufficient teſtimony and proof thereof, and of his being a natural born ſubject, and as ſuch ſhall be allowed in every court of this ſtate.

And, to encourage ſuch foreigners to come and ſettle in this ſtate, *Be it enacted*, That no tax ſhall be impoſed on any ſuch foreigner coming into this ſtate and taking and ſubſcribing the declaration and oath or affirmatoin aforeſaid, or his property, for the term of two years after his arrival in this ſtate.

And, to encourage ſuch foreigners, tradeſmen, artificers and manufacturers, to come and ſettle in this ſtate, *Be it enacted*, That no tax ſhall be impoſed on any ſuch foreigner, being a tradeſman, artificer or manufacturer, coming into this ſtate, and taking and ſubſcribing the declaration and oath or affirmation aforeſaid, or his property, for the term of four years after his arrival in this ſtate.

ARRET de NATURALIZATION, paſsé dans le Séance de Juillet, 1779.

D'AUTANT que l'augmentation du peuple étend naturellement les richeſſes et la force de cet etat; et d'autant que la modération de notre gouvernement, la ſécurité donnée par notre conſtitution et les loix pour la liberté civile et religieuſe, la douceur de notre climat, la fertilité de notre ſol, et les avantages de notre commerce, peuvent exciter beaucoup d'étrangers à venir s'établir dans cet état, ſi on les ſeſoit participants des avantages et des priviléges dont nos ſujets naturels jouiſſent;

C'eſt pourquoi l'Aſſemblée Générale de Maryland a paſsé un Arrêt, Que toute perſonne qui viendra dorénavant dans cet état, de quelque nation, royaume ou état, que ce ſoit, et qui répétera et ſignera, pardevant le gouverneur et ſon conſeil, ou pardevant la cour générale, ou pardevant quelqu'un de ſes juges, ou pardevant quelque cour de comté de cet état, une déclaration de la croyance dans la religion chrétienne, et prendra, répétera et ſignera, le ſerment ſuivant (ou l'affirmation, s'il eſt Quaqre, Menoniſt ou Dunker) *ſavoir*—"Je, A. B. jure, ou affirme, que je ſerai do-"rénavant fidel ſujet de l'état de Maryland, et que "je ne me crois point obligé d'être ſoumis à l'obéiſſance "d'aucun roi ou prince, ou d'aucun autre état ou "gouvernement"—(lequel ſerment, ou affirmation, et ſignatures ſuſdit, ſera adminiſtré et pris, reſpectivement, par le gouverneur et le conſeil, ou par la cour générale, ou par quelqu'un de ſes juges, ou par quelque cour de comté, laquelle ſoit mentionnée ci-deſſus) ſera dorénavant estimé et conſidéré comme ſujet naturel de cet état, et ſera bienvenu au droit de jouir de la liberté et des priviléges de cet état; pourvu que perſonne de ceux qui en ſeront devenus ſujets, en vertu de cet arrêt, ne ſoit élu pour ſervir dans aucun emploi civil, comme gouverneur, membre du conſeil ou de l'aſſemblée générale, ou délégué du congrès, qu'il n'ait fait la réſidence dans cet état, ſept ans précédens à cette élection ou appointement, et qu'il n'ait les biens et fonds acquis par la conſtitution et la forme du gouvernement, pour exécuter aucune des dites charges.

Et qu'il ſoit ordonné, Que le greffier du conſeil portera à la séance de chaque cour générale, une liſte des noms des perſonnes qui auront pris et ſignés le dit ſerment ou affirmation, et fait la dit déclaration reſpectivement, pardevant le gouverneur, et pardevant le conſeil, avec le tems qu'ils l'auront pris et fait, pour être donné au greffier de la cour générale, et pour être mis dans les memoires de la dite cour: Et tout juge de la cour générale, qui aura adminiſtré et pris le dit ſerment, ou affirmation, portera à la premiere cour générale, une liſte des noms des perſonnes qui auront pris et ſigné le dit ſerment, ou affirmation, et fait la dite déclaration, réſpectivement, devant lui, avec le tems qu'ils l'auront pris et fait, au greffier de la cour générale, pour être enrégiſtrée dans les mémoires de la dite cour.

Et qu'il ſoit ordonné, Que le greffier du conſeil, ou quelque juge de la cour générale, ou le greffier de la dite cour, ou celui de quelque cour de comté, donnera à toute perſonne, qui aura pris et ſigné le dit ſerment ou affirmation, et qui aura fait et ſigné la dite déclaration, un certificat, qu'il paroit, par la liſte de quelque juge de la dite cour, enregiſtré dans les mémoires, que toute perſonne qui aura pris et ſigné le dit ſerment, ou affirmation, et aura fait et ſigné la dite déclaration, ſera eſtimé, dans toutes les cours de cet état, ſujet naturel.

Et, pour encourager les étrangers à venir s'établir dans cet état, *Qu'il ſoit ordonné*, Que ceux qui y viendront, et qui prendront et ſigneront la déclaration, et le ſerment, ou affirmation ſuſdit, ſeront exempts, avec leurs biens, de toute impôt, pendant deux ans après leur arrivée.

Et, afin d'encourager les gens de meſiers, ou artiſans, et les manufacturiers étrangers, à venir s'établir dans cet état, *Qu'il ſoit ordonné*, Qu'il ne ſera impoſé aucun impôt ſur eux ni ſur leurs biens, pendant le terme de quatre ans, à commencer du jour de leur arrivée dans cet état; pourvu qu'ils prennent et ſignent la déclaration et le ſerment, ou l'affirmation, ſuſdit.

STAAT MARYLAND.

NATURALISIRUNG-GESEZ,

Gegeben in der November Sizung, 1779.

DA die Vermehrung der Volksmenge ein Mittel iſt den Reichthum und die Staercke dieſes Staates zu befoerdern: Und da viele Fremdlinge durch die Gelindigkeit unſerer Regierung, die Sicherheit welche durch unſere Verfaſſung und Geſetze buergerlicher und gottesdienſtlicher Freyheit verſchafft iſt, die Milde unſeres Himmels-Striches, die Fruchtbarkeit unſeres Bodens und durch die Vortheile unſeres Handels veranlaſſet werden moegen in dieſem Staate ſich niederzulaſſen, wenn ſie der Vortheile und Vorrechte, welche die eingebohrnen Buerger dieſes Staates genieſſen, theilhaftig gemacht werden wuerden;

Es ſey deſswegen durch die Allgemeine (geſetzgebende) Verſamlung von Maryland zum Geſetz gemacht, Daß jede Perſon, die hinfuero in dieſen Staat kommt, von irgend einer Nation, Reich oder Staat, und vor dem Gouverneur und Rath, oder vor dem Allgemeinen Gerichte, oder vor irgend einem Richter deſſelben, oder vor irgend einem Grafſchafts Gerichte dieſes Staates eine Erklaerung ſeines Glaubens an die Chriſtliche Religion nachſpricht und unterſchreibet, und den folgenden Eid, oder Betheurung wenn es ein Quaeker, Mennoniſt oder Dunker waere, leiſtet, nachſpricht und unterſchreibet:—"Ich, A. B. ſchwaere, oder betheure, "daß ich hinfuero ein Buerger des Staats Maryland "werden will, und dem beſagten Staate treu, und "wahrhaftig ergeben ſeyn will, und daß ich mich "nicht verbunden erachte, irgend einem Koenige oder "Fuerſten, oder irgend einem andern Staate oder "Regierung irgend eine Unterwuerfigkeit oder Gehor-"ſam zu leiſten"—(welch beſagten Eid oder Betheurung, und vorbemeldete Unterſchrift, reſpective, der Gouverneur und Rath, das Allgemeine Gericht, oder irgend ein Richter deſſelben, oder irgend ein Grafſchafts Gericht hierbey bevollmaechtiget ſind ſich leiſten zu laſſen und zu nehmen) darauf und darnach ein eingebohrner Burger dieſes Staats zu ſeyn geachtet, dafuer gehalten und angeſehen ſeyn ſoll; und von deman zu allen Freyheiten, Rechten und Privilegien eines eingebohrnen Buergers dieſes Staats berechtiget ſeyn ſoll; mit der Bedingung, daß niemand der ein eingebohrner Buerger dieſes Staats in Kraft dieſes Geſetzes werden wird, zu irgend einen oeffentlichen Amt beſtellet, oder als Gouverneur, Glied des Rathes, oder der Allgemeinen Verſamlung oder als Abgeordneter zum Congreis erwaehlbar ſeyn ſoll, er habe denn ſieben Jahre vor ſolcher Erwaehlung oder Beſtellung in dieſem Staate gewohnet, und beſize das Eigenthum und Vermoegen, welches bey der Verfaſſung und Regierungsform erheiſchet wird, irgend eines beſagten reſpectiven Aemter zu verwalten.

Und es ſey zum Geſetz gemacht, Daß der Schreiber des Rathes, vor jeder Sizung des Allgemeinen Gerichts, dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen Gerichts ein Verzeichnis der Namen derjenigen Perſonen, welche vor dem Gouverneur und Rath beſagten Eid oder Betheurung reſpective leiſten und unterſchreiben, und beſagte Erklaerung machen werden, und der Zeit wann geleiſtet und gemacht, einliefern ſolle, damit er es in beſagtem Gerichts Protokoll einſchreibe. Und irgend ein Richter des Allgemeinen Gerichts, der beſagten Eid oder Betheurung von ſich leiſten laſſe, ſoll bey dem naechſten Allgemeinen Gerichte ein Verzeichnis der Namen der Perſonen, welche vor ihm beſagten Eid oder Betheurung reſpective geleiſtet und unterſchrieben und beſagte Erklaerung gethan haben werden, und der Zeit wann geleiſtet und gethan, dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen Gerichts einliefern, damit er es dem Protokoll beſagten Gerichts einverleibe.

Und es ſey zum Geſetz gemacht, Daß ein Beglaubigungs-Schein von dem Schreiber des Rathes, oder von irgend einem Richter des Allgemeinen Gerichts, oder von dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen oder irgend eines Grafſchafts-Gerichts, Daß irgend eine Perſon beſagten Eid oder Betheurung geleiſtet und unterſchrieben und beſagte Erklaerung gethan und unterſchrieben habe—oder ein Beglaubigungs Schein von dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen Gerichts, daß es aus dem protokollirten Berichte irgend eines Richters beſagten Gerichts erhelle, irgend eine Perſon habe beſagten Eid oder Betheurung geleiſtet und unterſchrieben und beſagte Erklaerung gethan und unterſchrieben—ſuer ein zulaengliches Zeugnis und Beweis deſſen, und davon, daß ſolche Perſon Buerger ſey, geachtet und genaiten, und dafuer in jedem Gerichtshofe dieſes Staats anerkannt werden ſolle.

Und, um ſolche Fremdlinge aufzumuntern in dieſen Staat zu kommen und ſich darin niederzulaſſen, *Sey es zum Geſetz gemacht*, daß, fuer einen Zeitraum von zwey Jahren nach ſeiner Ankunft in dieſem Staate, irgend einem ſolchen Fremdlinge, der in dieſen Staat kommt, und vorbemeldete Erklaerung und Eid oder Betheurung thut und unterſchreibet, ihm oder ſeinem Eigenthume, *keine Abgabe* auferleget werden ſolle.

Und, um ſolche Fremdlinge, Gewerbtreibende Handwerker und Fabrikanten, aufzumuntern zu kommen und in dieſem Staate ſich niederzulaſſen, *Sey es zum Geſetz gemacht*, daß *keine Abgabe* irgend einem ſolchen Fremdlinge, der ein Gewerbtreibender, Handwerker oder Fabrikant iſt, in dieſen Staat kommt, und vorbeſagte Erklaerung und Eid oder Betheurung thut und unterſchreibet, oder ſeinem Eigenthume, fuer einen Zeitraum von vier Jahren nach ſeiner Ankunft in dieſem Staate auferlegt werden ſolle.

2X

Waſhington Canal Lottery, No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authoriſed us, the underwritten, to raiſe twenty-ſix thouſand two hundred and fifty dollars, for the purpoſe of cutting a canal through the city of Waſhington, from the Patowmack to the Eaſtern Branch harbour. The following is the ſcheme of No. I.

Viz—1	Prize of	20,000 dollars	20,000
1	ditto	10,000	10,000
7	laſt drawn tickets, each	5,000	35,000
5	ditto	1,000	5,000
10	ditto	400	5,000
20	ditto	100	2,000
55	ditto	50	2,750
5750	ditto	12	69,000
	To be raiſed for the canal,		26,250
5847	Prizes,		175,000
11653	Blanks, not two to a prize.		
17500	Tickets at 10 dollars		175,000

The commiſſioners have taken the ſecurities required by the aforeſaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this lottery will commence without delay as ſoon as the tickets are ſold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in ſix months after the drawing is finiſhed, ſhall be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the benefit of the canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Waſhington, February 9, 1796.

TICKETS

IN the WASHINGTON CANAL LOTTERY, No. I. to be had at the Counting-Houſe of WALLACE & MUIR. Price Ten Dollars.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

ALL perſons indebted for the MARYLAND GAZETTE, ADVERTISEMENTS, &c. are once more reſpectfully requeſted to ſettle their accounts, either by note or payment.—Thoſe whoſe accounts are of long ſtanding are particularly informed, that compulſory meaſures, of neceſſity, will be purſued, if they neglect this laſt notice, to which the ſubſcriber ſolicitouſly hopes early attention will be paid.

PREDERICK GREEN.

Annapolis, April, 1796.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Big Point, on Saturday the 25th ult. a ſorrel HORSE, about fourteen hands high, has on the near buttock a black ſpot, and a ſmall ſcar on the ſide of his noſe. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and ſecures him ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

THOMAS OWINGS.

July 6, 1796.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.